THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

REBEL MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST.

General Beauregard Assumes Command.

HIS GRANDILOQUENT SALUTATORY.

THE CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

What the Men and Women Are to Do.

"WE MUST HAVE ATLANTA."

Another Call for "Those Deserters."

PLENTY OF MEN AND MEANS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFEATING SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The following has been received at the War Department:—

GAYLESVILLE, Ala., October 24, via ROME, Ga., October 25.—Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:—The following is a copy of the address of Beauregard on assuming command of the Army of the West:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST, October 17, 1864.—In assuming command at this critical juncture of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections for their generous support and confidence.

In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The Executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause.

The noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are not strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve. The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them.

Inspired with these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country, to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta. He can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and the surrounding States to speak the word, and this work is done. We have abundance of provisions. There are men enough in the country liable and able for service to accomplish this result.

To all such I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands without leave I appeal, in the name of their brave comrades with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of camp and the dangers of the battle-field, to return at once to their duty.

To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted. My appeal is to every one of all classes and conditions to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen!—Respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence the enemy will be driven from your soil—the security of your wives and daughters from insults and outrages of a brutal foe shall be established soon, and be followed by a permanent and honorable peace.

The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the field. We cannot—dare not—will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join in your struggles, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

Signed by G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

The Private History of the Chicago Convention.—Letter from Mr. Vallandigham.—The Part He Had in it.

To the Editor of the New York News:—

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, October 22.—In the *World* of the 20th I observed an article copied from the Albany *Argus*, relating to Judge Advocate Holt's "Great Copperhead Conspiracy," and which contains the following:—

"Mr. Vallandigham was in a miserable minority in the Chicago Convention. He sought to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and was beaten two to one. He led the opposition to McClellan, and after his letter of acceptance threw up his engagements to speak."

Now, I have refrained in every speech, except the first—and I have made many in support of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President—from any allusion to the private history of the Chicago Convention, and did not propose to refer to it further till after the election. But I do not choose to suffer the foregoing to pass unnoticed even now. It would be difficult to compress more misrepresentation, in a small way, within the same compass.

1. Mr. Vallandigham was not "in a miserable minority at the Chicago Convention," and no one knows it better than the man Cassidy, who wrote, and Maguire, who indorses the statement. The latter I had over to ex-Mayor Opdyke for judgment.

2. Mr. Vallandigham was not "beaten two to one" for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. Through the artifices of Cassidy, Tilden, and other New York politicians, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, received twelve votes to his eight for that post; but Mr. Guthrie was himself afterwards emphatically repudiated by the Convention when presented by "the ring" as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Vallandigham wrote the second, the material resolution of the Chicago platform, and carried it through the sub-Committee and the General Committee, in spite of the most desperate, persistent opposition on the part of Cassidy and his friends, Mr. Cassidy himself, in an adjoining room, laboring to defeat it. But the various substitutes never at any time received more than three votes.

3. Mr. Vallandigham did *not* "lead the opposition to McClellan," but confined his efforts almost exclusively to the question of platform. He did, indeed, vote against General McClellan on the first, but for him on the revised ballot, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous; whereupon Cassidy threw up his hat and shouted, and he and all his fellows proclaimed Vallandigham a very proper man.

4. As to engagements to speak in support of the Democratic candidates, Mr. Vallandigham has fulfilled as many as any Democratic speaker in any State, and is now here, in Illinois, on the same errand; and, without immodesty, he may say that he has accomplished quite as much of good for the cause as Cassidy and his *Argus*. The people lack "confidence" in Cassidy.

5. The secret of this and similar assaults on the part of a certain class of New York politicians is that they cannot "use" Mr. Vallandigham. Of one thing further let them be assured—*neither can they kill him.*

6. As to the charge of "conspiracy" set forth in Judge Advocate Holt's pamphlet, and the eleven specifications summed up by Mr. Horace Greely, I have only to say that so far as I am concerned, they are absolute falsehoods and fabrications from beginning to end. They are false in the aggregate and false in detail. More than that, they are as preposterous and ridiculous as they are without foundation; and all this Mr. Judge Advocate Holt, Mary Ann Pitman, and Mr. Horace Greeley very well know.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

—The Chicago *Tribune* states that Alexander Staine, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Illinois, recently said that "Five hundred thousand soldiers had gone to h—l." It is not at all likely that Mr. Staine will receive a majority of the soldiers' vote.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

HOOD STILL RETREATING.

He Leaves the State of Georgia and Moves into Alabama.

OUR TROOPS IN HOT PURSUIT.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The *Commercial's* Nashville despatch says that Sherman is at Gaylesville, Alabama, near the Coosa river, and is pressing Hood, who is retreating towards Gadsden, in the same State. Hood will be compelled to move north to the Tennessee river, or south to Jacksonville. His army is reported to be destitute of shoes and food.

The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be completed to-morrow (Thursday.)

Sailing of the "Europa."

BOSTON, October 26.—The *Europa* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $50,000 in specie.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels Said to Have Gone to Richmond to Reorganize—Early has One Piece of Artillery Left—A Letter of Thanks from the President to General Sheridan—The Army in Fine Condition—Official Report of the Casualties—The Property Captured from the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, October 25, 2 P. M.—Matters in this army have resumed their usual quietude. Our men are enjoying a respite after the late battle. Our position is nearly the same as it was before the battle, with the exception of our having made a lodgment on the north summit of the Massanutten mountain. General Sheridan has also adopted other precautions that will prevent another surprise on our flanks similar to that of the 19th instant.

PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

Our cavalry followed the enemy's fugitives beyond Woodstock, taking many of them prisoners. Detachments have been sent to scour the country on both sides of the valley, picking up small squads of Rebel soldiers.

WHERE THE REBELS HAVE GONE.

There is no doubt that Early, with the remnant of his army, has retreated beyond Staunton. What he will do, or what General Lee will do for him to give him another army, is a matter of conjecture. The Rebel General Rosser, with a division of cavalry, is at Mount Jackson. By some it is said that General Early has gone to Richmond to report his disaster in person.

PROPERTY CAPTURED FROM THE REBELS.

From Captain Crowninshield, the Provost Marshal-General of this Department, I am enabled to give a list of the property captured from the Rebels in the battle of the 19th inst., viz.:—Twelve hundred prisoners of the rank and file, sixty-four commissioned officers, forty-eight pieces of artillery, forty caissons, three battery wagons, three hundred and ninety-eight horses and mules, with harness complete; sixty-five ambulances, fifty army wagons, fifteen thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, fifteen hundred and eighty small arms, several wagon loads, including all the medical stores of the enemy, and a large quantity of small-arm ammunition, and a large number of battle-flags.

REBEL GENERAL RAMSEUR'S BODY TO BE SENT SOUTH.

The body of the Rebel General Ramseur was embalmed in Winchester yesterday, by permission of General Sheridan. It will be sent to Richmond via City Point.

CAPTAIN DUPONT.

Among the officers who acted a distinguished part in the battle of the 19th inst., honorable mention should be made of Captain Dupont, of the 5th United States Artillery, Chief of Artillery in General Crook's command. He served in the field during the entire battle, and in very exposed positions, and particularly during the closing scenes and success of the day. The Rebel captured officers speak in the warmest terms of Captain Dupont's artillery practice, and think he knows just where to throw shot to make them tell.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Last evening Assistant Secretary C. A. Dana arrived here direct from Washington, bringing an autograph letter from President Lincoln to General Sheridan, thanking him and his gallant army for their recent victories.

The following is a copy of the letter, which was read to-day in front of every regiment in the command:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 22, 1864.—Major-General Sheridan:—With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the means operations in the Shenandoah valley, and especially for the splendid work of October 19. Yours, &c., President and servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

COLONEL TOLLES.

I am happy to state that Colonel Tolles, Chief Quartermaster of the department, who was wounded by guerillas a few weeks ago, in recovering, and has been removed to Winchester, en route for his home in New Jersey. He was in a house with a the Rebel lines during the battle of the 19th.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Dana, in addition to the President's letter, brought a number of promotions for some of the officers of this army, among which are the following:—Brevet Brigadier-Generals Custer and Merritt, of the cavalry corps, are made brevet Major-Generals of Volunteers; Brigadier-General Grover, of the 19th Corps, has also received a similar promotion.

Colonel Duval, who led the gallant charge made by the 2d Division of Crook's Corps at the battle of the Opequan, is promoted to a brevet brigadier-generalship, as is also Colonel Powell, commanding Averill's old division. The late Colonel C. R. Lowell, commanding the regular cavalry brigade, was to have been similarly honored; but he fell while gallantly leading his men in the battle of the 19th.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LOSSES.

The official reports of our losses in the battle of the 20th have not been submitted yet to General Sheridan, but it is presumed they will sum up as follows:—Army of West Virginia—Killed, 69; wounded, 359; prisoners, 493; total, 810. 19th Corps—Killed, 400; wounded, 1200; prisoners, 100; total, 1700. 6th Corps—Killed, 300; wounded, 1000; missing, 50; total, 1350. Colonel Kitching's Division—Killed, 29; wounded, 150; missing, 36; total, 226. Grand total, 4085.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS.

HARPER'S FERRY, October 25.—Colonel Nichols, with his 9th New York Cavalry, made a reconnoissance yesterday up the Pike as far as Mowerytown, capturing two or three Rebel scouts on the way. By them as well as the citizens he was informed that General Rosser's division of Rebel cavalry was at Mount Jackson, and that the remnants of Early's and Longstreet's corps had gone to Richmond to be reorganized, armed and equipped. Only a small portion of the Rebels who escaped from us at Cedar creek saved their guns, and out of the formidable batteries with which Early hoped to blow us out of the valley but one piece remained.—*New York Herald.*

What Sheridan has Accomplished.

The results of Sheridan's campaign are thus summed up:—

Prisoners captured at Winchester (well)	2200
Prisoners captured at Winchester (wounded)	2000
Prisoners captured at Fisher's Hill	900
Prisoners captured on the march beyond and since and before the battle	1500
Prisoners captured at Cedar creek	2000
Total prisoners	8600
Cannon captured near Martinsburg	2
Cannon captured on the Opequan	5
Cannon captured at Fisher's Hill	21
Cannon captured in Cavalry Battle	11
Cannon captured at Cedar creek	59
Total	89
Small arms captured at Winchester	6000
Small arms captured at Fisher's Hill	1100
Small arms captured at Cedar creek (say)	5000
Total	12,100
Caissons captured at Winchester	4
Caissons captured at Fisher's Hill	9
Caissons captured at Cedar creek (say)	12
Total	25
Wagons captured at different points	160
Wagons captured at Cedar creek	100
Total	260

MAJOR-GEN. A. T. A. TORBERT,

Chief of Cavalry on General Sheridan's Staff.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. T. A. TORBERT.

This dashing and distinguished young cavalry leader is rising rapidly in the estimation of his commanders, his soldiers, and the people. We present an admirable likeness of the hero to-day, and doubt not that it will be recognized by many Philadelphians, his companions and friends. But few men have so noble a history in this war as General Torbert, and yet he has worked his way upward from a very humble position. His genius has proved equal to his ambition and his expectations, and those of his friends of him have all been handsomely realized.

General Torbert is a native of New Jersey, and, we believe, has received a partial military education. He entered the service in 1861 as Colonel of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, and served with credit throughout the Peninsular campaign. At he battle of Antietam he commanded a brigade of New Jersey troops, and handled them with marked ability. Indeed, he gained so great a distinction on that occasion as to be specially noticed in the report of General Cox, his corps commander. General Torbert followed the Army of the Potomac in all of its subsequent movements and achievements, acquitting himself with credit on all occasions, and winning the commission of brigadier-general. When General Grant assumed command of our armies he commenced a "weeding out," which was most advantageous to the army and to those young officers who had performed creditable feats of valor. General Grant heard of and became acquainted with Torbert, and at once assigned him to the command of a cavalry brigade under General Sheridan. After passing through all of Gallant Sheridy's raids, partaking life and labor in many of them, he was promoted to the command of a division of cavalry.

When General Sheridan was made commander of the Middle Military Division, General Torbert was ordered to join him in charge of most of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and was soon after made Chief of Cavalry on the staff of General Sheridan. For his distinguished services during the summer, he was brevetted a major-general of volunteers.

His last and greatest victory was the rout of cavalry near Strasburg, Virginia, in the operations of the Rebel General Rosser, the "Stuart of the Valley." But the General shall tell his own story in the following letter:—

LETTER FROM GENERAL TORBERT.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE CAVALRY OF THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, STRASBURG, October 12, 1864.—My Dear D:—I am glad to be able to say to you that we have fought and won one of the most decisive cavalry victories of the war. On the 9th instant we marched from Camp with two divisions (1st and 3d, Generals Merritt and Custer commanding), and attacked General Rosser, commanding all of the Rebel cavalry in the valley, about 5000.

"I had about four thousand men. The fight commenced about four miles south of Strasburg, and ended between Mt. Jackson and Newmarket, a distance of about twenty miles from the starting point. We whipped them badly, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, (all they had except one gun) all their ambulances, ordnance train, forges, cattle, one hundred and sixty prisoners—in fact, everything they had worth possessing. We scattered them all over the mountains and valley. You can hardly imagine a more complete affair. I am glad to say I escaped injury.

* * * * *

"In haste, your sincere friend,

"A. T. A. TORBERT,

"Brevet Major-General, and Chief of Cavalry."

General Torbert has just been made a full major-general for this victory.

Nomination of Ben. Wood for Congress—He Declines.

The nominating Convention of the Fourth Congressional District met last evening at the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane streets.

Upon the first ballot the Hon. Benjamin Wood, member from the district during the last two Congressional terms, received a unanimous and enthusiastic renomination. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Wood and inform him of the action of the Convention.

While the committee was absent on this mission, the Convention remained in session. On the return of the committee it was announced by the chair that Mr. Wood had declined becoming again a candidate. Another ballot was then taken, which resulted in the nomination by acclamation of Morgan Jones, Esq., who had already been put forward by another wing of the city Democracy.

We make the following extracts from Mr. Wood's letter:—

"The compliment you extend to me in this tender of renomination is enhanced by the circumstance that its acceptance would insure my re-election. It gives me to understand, moreover, that my constituents approve of my political course and adopt the opinions that I have expressed and defended, both as a journalist and as a member of Congress. There is no possibility of misconception in regard to those opinions. My record is before the world, traced in characters that all can read and understand. It embraces hostility, under all circumstances, to the doctrine of an armed coercion of the States, and it attests that I have never voted a dollar or a man to assist in the prosecution of this unholy war."—*New York Times.*

A Successful Expedition.

Colonel Noble, with a few of his command, started out from Jacksonville a few days since, for the town of Enterprise, where he had previously learned a town meeting was to be held in the court-house. The Colonel arrived there after dark and surrounded the building, capturing Captain Watson and twenty-nine men, including forty horses belonging to a guerilla band.—*Port Royal (S. C.) New South October 15.*

THE "FLAG TROUBLE" IN WASHINGTON.

Letter from the President of the Lincoln and Johnson Club.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1864.—To the editor of the *Chronicle*.—SIR:—From the tone of the editorial in this morning's *Chronicle*, headed "The Flag Burning," one would be led to infer that it was an intentional or wilful act, committed by some one in the procession whilst it was passing under the McClellan and Pendleton flag, which is by no means the case.

In order to set the matter right, I desire to present the following very brief facts in regard to the whole affair:—

As the procession was moving along it was greeted at many points by hisses, yells, and by stones and other missiles thrown into the ranks, which was not resented to any extent by those in the procession. When it arrived at the McClellan Club Head quarters, on Pennsylvania avenue, the crowd assembled there used the most insulting jeers and epithets, and particularly to the soldiers, but the procession moved on without paying any attention to these insults.

When, however, about two-thirds of the procession had passed, a number of stones were hurled into the ranks, one of which knocked a torch from the hands of a soldier; at the same moment a rush was made by these ruffians to grab the torch, and simultaneously a large number bearing torches rushed to the rescue. This occurred immediately under the flag, and in the midst of this melee, one corner of the cotton attached to the end of the flag, which was considerably injured by the weather, took fire, over which circumstance the McClellanites greatly rejoiced, and cried out, "let it burn," without an attempt being made at first to extinguish it. Whether the flag took fire accidentally from one of the number of torches which were promiscuously thrown about in the melee, or was the intentional act of some one incensed by the outrage, I am unable to say, nor do I believe any one else can positively assert.

These are the simple facts in the case, and the public must therefore judge for themselves as to who was to blame in this affair.

"Two wrongs never make a right," but I desire to mention one circumstance here, just as a reminder to these McClellanites, who are so *horror-stricken* at the accidental burning of their banner, that about four years ago this same party which they now represent made a prearranged and unprovoked attack upon the Republican headquarters in this city, when no one was present to resist them, and deliberately *tore up a large American flag*, smashed in win lows, and did other damage to the amount of over $1000, for which no reparation was ever made.

Also, that on the occasion of their late procession in front of the Union Headquarters on Ninth street, they attempted to pull down and destroy the beautiful American flag there suspended, and were only prevented from doing so by the stern resistance of the Union men in attendance.

As many misrepresentations are afloat about this unfortunate occurrence, I deem the above explanation due to those composing the procession, as well as to the club over which I have the honor to preside.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

LEWIS CLEVENANE,
President Lincoln and Johnson Club.

—Hon. George W. Summers and Judge Jackson head the Democratic electoral ticket of West Virginia.

—The loyal men of New Jersey, temporarily residing in Washington, have formed a Union Association, which now numbers upward of one hundred and fifty members.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 42. Noon, 55. One P. M., 55½. Wind, N. by E.

A SHARP TRANSACTION.—A week or two since a discharged soldier was arrested and committed to prison upon the charge of assault and battery. The suit was brought at the instance of a Mr. Evans, whose friend it was that had been assaulted, and who was too seriously injured to prosecute the case. After the soldier had been committed, an individual called upon Mr. Evans and represented himself as Mr. Stokley, the member of Common Council of the Ninth Ward, and a friend of the soldier.

The latter he stated was willing to re-enlist in the army if the case could be settled. Finally it was agreed to withdraw the suit if the soldier would pay out of his bounty the sum of $17 incurred for medical treatment. This was agreed to, and the soldier was enlisted. The party who called upon Mr. Evans succeeded in getting the soldier to pay over $325 of his bounty, stating that it would take that amount to settle the case.

He further said that one hundred dollars was to be paid to Mr. Evans. The soldier, after his release, complained of having been badly bled by Mr. Evans and others. This reached the ears of the latter, and finally the soldier and the party who had effected the release of the soldier were brought together. It was then found that the individual in question was not Mr. Stokley, nor any relation of his, but had used the name of this gentleman for the purpose of carrying out whatever design he may have had. The money has been demanded back by the soldier, and if not forthcoming at once a suit will be commenced.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, was held to-day, at Franklin Hall. The Grand Master T. R. Davis, Esq., presided; and Mr. J. W. Martin, Grand Scribe, acted as Secretary. A full representation from the country lodges was present. The lodge took a recess until this afternoon.

"MUSTERED OUT BY MISTAKE."—The baneful influence exerted by Copperheads in office is not restricted to the civil departments of Government, but is extended to the military service. In fact, the power of a military Copperhead is much greater than a civil one; for in the service an officer has absolute control over his inferiors, and whether he uses this power right or wrong, he does so absolutely, as the War Department seldom hears of his misdoings.

There are at the present time in this city many able loyal officers, who have been mustered out of service by too comprehensive an application of the order relative to discharging officers. The original order from the Department directed the various mustering officers, who are detached officers of the regular army, to muster out with their companies or regiments all officers except such as in their opinion deserved, through their efficiency, to be retained in the service. This order was made to act most perniciously to the service by a too nice construction, or by a system of favoritism. Many of the mustering officers are not absolute enemies of the Government, but supporters of McClellan tacitly.

Accordingly, it was found that only such officers as agreed with them in opinion were deemed sufficiently valuable, in some instances, to be retained in their rank. Many Union officers were mustered out, and many Democrats retained, in accordance with the will of these petty despots. Accordingly, to remedy this evil and injustice, the Secretary of War issued a second order, directing all to be discharged with their commands. In accordance with this order, many of our ablest and most patriotic officers have been summarily discharged from service, while their commands have at once re-enlisted and had new officers placed over them. Dissatisfaction among both commanders and men is the result. The men desire their old officers, and the officers are indignant at the undeserved loss of their well-earned commissions.

An instance of an officer, an adjutant and staff officer, has come under our notice. During his absence from his regiment on special duty his regiment was mustered out, and he along with it. Two weeks he continued to discharge with pride of his post before he received news of his discharge. Even then he received a call from the commanding officer to return to duty, but the receipt of his discharge prevented him from fulfilling the command. Hundreds of similar cases occur, and the discharged officers feel very sore on the subject, and in some cases may even go over to the opposition, and Union votes may thus be lost.

If the War Department would but understand the working of this order, a single scratch of the pen could remedy the evil and give the Government the advantage of the ability, experience, and patriotism of many of her discarded sons.

Some regiments are thus without an officer, though the misapplication of this order by careless or wanton officers, and one that was engaged at Fisher's Hill the other day had to be served by surgical officers of other corps.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Major-General Butler has recently issued an order, speaking in the highest terms of the officers and men under his command, and mentioning certain individuals who were conspicuous for daring conduct in battle. Among those so honored we notice the following Pennsylvanians:—

Captain Cecil Clay, 39th Pennsylvania Volunteers. His color-bearer in this case, he planted his colors on the fortifications of Battery Harrison, and was severely wounded in the act. He is recommended for promotion.

Sergeant Patterson T. Campbell, Company F, 97th Pennsylvania, is noted as capturing the first prisoner in the fort, a Rebel captain. He is promoted to a lieutenancy.

Sergeant Nathaniel McKown, Company B, 58th Pennsylvania, advanced in front of our lines, after the repulse of the enemy, and remained there for some time under a heavy fire. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for gallantry.

Corporal Samuel Clapper, Company D, 188th Pennsylvania, is recommended for a medal for distinguished services in bringing off the colors of the 9th New York.

Corporal Charles Bircher, Company B, 188th Pennsylvania, planted the first national colors on the fortifications in the rear of Battery Harrison.

Corporal William Grout, Company I, 188th Pennsylvania, first planted the colors of his State on the fortifications of the enemy.

The color-bearer Kramer, Company G, 188th Pennsylvania, took one of the first prizes ever, a Captain.

Sergeant William S. Gibson, Sergeant John Hannegan, Company L, and Sergeant Frank M. Daniels, Company D, 188th Pennsylvania, were complimented by Sergeant Darling in volunteering to bring off the wounded under a heavy fire, September 29.

First Lieutenant J. Wainright, commanding 97th Pennsylvania, has recommended for the gallant manner in which he conducted the regiment during the entire engagement.

Second Lieutenant William H. Ross, Company G, 97th Pennsylvania, behaved with especial gallantry in both assaults.

Sergeant William H. Martin, Company A, 97th Pennsylvania, is commended by his company in both assaults, and for his gallantry in the assault of September 29.

Corporal David E. Harry, Company B, 97th Pennsylvania, is mentioned for special gallantry in both assaults of the 29th of September.

Private William McGarty, Company D, 97th Pennsylvania, is honorably mentioned for special gallantry.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—As one of the passenger cars of the Fifth and Sixth streets line was on its down trip, about half past six o'clock last evening, a number of females in company with a man entered a car. They had not ridden far before the person in question commenced to use language of an irritating character towards a gentleman who was also a passenger in the car. Words of an unpleasant character ensued, and during the excitement the person who commenced the dispute exhibited a threatening manner a long black billy.

The gentleman towards whom the angry words were used left the car soon after, but the assailing party was narrowly watched, and after leaving the car was taken into custody by request of a gentleman who witnessed the transaction, and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station House by the police, and after being examined and the evidence of guilt found on his person, was required to enter bail for his appearance this morning, before the Alderman, to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The arrest was made by Officers Beam, Sanders, and Devlan.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The new Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, the corner-stone of which was laid on Sunday last, will be 160 feet long by 40 feet wide, of dressed brown stone, and surmounted by a spire. It is situated in a most respectable portion of Camden, directly opposite the City Hall, and where there is room for some of the finest buildings of the city.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A woman named Mary De Haven was arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house, in Bolivar Place, Eleventh and Race streets. The house is said to be the resort of low and depraved characters, who make night hideous with their yells and cries. The accused was held to answer.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of Norristown, a very large and splendid edifice, was dedicated last Sunday by Rev. James O'Connor, assisted by a number of eminent Catholic clergymen. The sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dennis O'Haran.

PROMOTED.—Dr. L. W. Read, who served as surgeon in the Russian army in the Crimea, and since the present war one of the head surgeons in the Pennsylvania Reserves, has just been promoted to the post of Medical Director of the 9th Corps. He has certainly *earned* this distinction.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—John Dougherty, residing at No. 716 N. Front street, was accidentally shot in the foot about 10½ o'clock last night. He had a pistol in his pocket, and the weapon was accidentally discharged.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to eighty volunteers, credited as follows:—First Ward, 48; Seventh Ward, 9; Nineteenth Ward, 21; and 2 at large.

NAVAL.—The gunboat *Chippewa* is now lying in the stream off the Navy Yard, ready to sail.

The gunboat *Neptune*, which is to convey Commodore Stribling to Key West, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.—The body of Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Kohler, of the 98th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed near Middletown, Va., on the 19th, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE for Montgomery county, as far as received from the 61st Regiment, up to Monday last, was as follows:—For Bullock, 61; Boyer, 41. Scattered votes from other regiments:—Union, 127; Boyer, 44.

A BOUNTY-JUMPER.—An individual giving the name of Patrick Reilly was arrested yesterday upon the charge of being a bounty-jumper. He was handed over to the military authorities.

FOUND DROWNED.—John Hughes, aged 50 years, was found drowned yesterday in a small creek, near Darby road, Twenty-fourth Ward. The deceased was an inmate of the Almshouse.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.—Within the last few days a number of refugees have arrived in this city. They came mostly from Atlanta, and many of them are quartered at the Refreshment Saloons.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—The Rev. Edward Hawes was installed last evening as Pastor of the Central Congregational Church.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 11 o'clock this morning the house of James Maguire, back of No. 1429 Germantown road, was slightly damaged by fire.

POLITICAL.—A dense crowd assembled at the hall of the Republican Invincibles last night to listen to an address from Hon. Henry Winter Davis, the successful champion of free Maryland. The meeting was called to order by Thomas Webster, Esq., who introduced the orator of the evening, who was received with cheers. Mr. Davis spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with attention and greeted with applause. After the close of his remarks, Wayne McVeigh, Esq., spoke for a few minutes.

A large Union meeting was held in Wilmington, Delaware. Governor Cannon and T. M. Coleman, Esq., of this city, delivered addresses. An immense procession followed the meeting.

A large Lincoln and Johnson flag will be raised this evening at Nineteenth and Market streets. A number of addresses will be made during the evening.

Hon. Richard Vaux and Hon. Moses Bates spoke last night at the Continental Theatre.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—This morning 150 wounded soldiers arrived at Broad and Prime streets, by the Washington train.

THE WIFE'S COMPLAINT.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"Dear George," Sophia said,
"Though since we first were wed
But one brief year has passed away,
Yet greatly do I fear
That I no more am dear
To you as on our bridal day!"

"Pish! Sophy," said her mate,
"You merely aggravate
Life's real cares with fanciful ills;
But tell me why the thought
My love has lessened aught
Now with distrust your spirit fills?"

"Why," Sophy thus replied,
"When I was first your bride,
Your garb was always neat and fine,
But now you must confess
Neglected is your dress;
You care not in my sight to shine!"

George answered her, "Be sure
To prove my love, I'll cure
That unfit sight soon, if that be all;
Henceforth you'll see me dressed
In clothing of the best
And newest style, from Tower Hall."

We are selling Ready-made clothing equal in every respect—*style, fit, material and workmanship*—to any made to measure, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. Any one can be fitted as well, or better, from our stock, as by goods made to measure, without delay or trouble with the largest and most complete assortment in Philadelphia to select from, comprising all sizes, in Men's, Youths' and Boys'.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

THE ARRIVAL OF A FAST "TRAIN."—George Francis Train is in town. George has arrived, and is trying to say many things, and is exposing his friends. George is a very fast "train." It is not safe to ride with him—and to have a falling out—a very small thing throws him off the track. He goes without a locomotive or a tender behind; he never heeds a platform, but pitches right through it, whether a Baltimore or a Chicago platform. The only way you can *sell* that Train is by taking him to Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one price," under the Continental, and let the rail be a suit of new clothes dyed in the wool.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits.
Infants' Clothing.
Boys' Overcoats.
The largest and best assortment in the city.
M. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 7 N. Eighth street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

LADIES, if you wish a FINE HEAD OF HAIR, use JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This valuable preparation excites the scalp to new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by any thing of the kind. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—It is seldom that any new article introduced to the public wins its way into popular favor as rapidly or as effectually as the celebrated stove patented, manufactured, and sold by Mr. John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street. All who have tried this Cook Stove of Mr. Clark's are delighted with the admirable manner in which it operates. There is, in fact, scarcely a day in which Mr. Clark has not customers who are brought in by his store upon the direct recommendation of friends who have used the Stove in question; and, what is not a little remarkable, of the thousands sold by him, to the city and all parts of the country, there has not been a single complaint that the Stove did not do all that it is guaranteed to perform by Mr. Clark. He tells his customers plainly that it is the best Cook Stove ever invented; that for all kinds of baking and cooking purposes it is unequalled; that it is more durable and convenient than any other Stove in use; that its price is more moderate, that it consumes but the small quantity of one ton of coal in six months in doing the cooking, heating, and boiling for a large family, all of which he warrants to be as represented.

The fact, therefore, that no complaints have been made, is the best possible proof that, strong as are the representations of Mr. Clark, respecting the merits of his Stove, they are strictly true. We recommend all our readers who have not yet done so, to give this Stove a trial.

"A FEW MORE PLAIN FACTS."—More of the Florence Machines are not in use than all other sewing machines combined; 50,000 are not sold in a year; 5000 are not to be seen in Philadelphia. But there are enough in use to establish its superiority over all other family machines, as it earns for itself the title of friends in every home as the Queen of Sewing Machines. No other machine covers so large a range of work as the Florence. The sales of the Florence during the first year have been more than double those of any other sewing machine for a like period, showing that a discriminating public can and do appreciate the advantages of the Florence over all others. Full instructions given without charge, whether you wish to purchase or not. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money returned. Obliging Operators, with or without machines, sent to any part of the city, by the day or week. Call or send your orders to the Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chesnut street.

AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE OF FURNITURE.—Every family in the land should be supplied with a "Grover & Baker" Sewing Machine. These admirable instruments are not only the most reliable and economical in the performance of all kinds of sewing required in a family, but they are ornamental as an article of furniture. The warerooms of the agents in this city, No. 730 Chesnut street, are daily thronged with visitors to witness the operation of these machines, which are more simple, more noiseless, more easily operated, and perform a wider range of work than any others. The "Grover & Baker" Sewing Machine has, in fact, become a household necessity.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WE WERE YESTERDAY shown through the extensive theoretical and practical departments of the Commercial College of Bryant, Stratton & Bannister. This is only one of twenty-seven Colleges in this different cities kept by the same firm, and we would advise those who desire a complete commercial education to visit it. S. W. corner Tenth and Chesnut streets.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—This morning the office, Fourth and Walnut streets, was besieged by persons desirous to subscribe to the seven shares of Oil territory more fully described in another column.

When it is considered that about one-fourth of this property is boring ground, and that all the lands *known* on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, and that they are *continuous to each other*, and are *held in possession of large capital*, we are not surprised at the disposition manifested to secure shares, particularly when such, be it done, become one of our fellow-citizens and fellow-stockholders.

Should the subscriptions continue to come in as rapidly as they did this morning, the list will soon be full, when the subscribers can form one or more companies among themselves, and elect their officers, each subscriber, of course, being eligible to the position of a Director or officer of the Company.

We are pleased to observe that L. Montgomery Bond, Esq., who, as Chairman of the Labor, Income, and Revenue Committee, of the Great Central Fair, so successfully planned it through with set as Trustee—he will receipt for subscriptions and duly acknowledge all remittances by mail.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION is now the universal theme. Business of all kinds is, more or less, stagnated in view of the enormous sums expending the Coal business is frustrated at the celebrated new yard of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street. The demand for his superior Coal was never so great as at present, owing to the fact that *his prices are more reasonable.*

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

AMONGST THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPH

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

OUR FRIENDS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

While the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana are declaring their determination to support the Government in the prosecution of the war; while the voice of our army is heard above the sounds of battle, swearing to stand true to the Administration as long as it continues to stand true to them; while Maryland, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the inevitable genius of universal emancipation," stands forth an eternal monument of the great good achieved by President Lincoln and his policy, our friends across the sea are not silent.

Every steamer which reaches our shores brings us words of cheer, advice, and encouragement. John Bright sends one of his whole-souled letters, De Gasparin one of his polished logical epistles, and finally, Edouard Laboulaye writes us an impassioned appeal to do our duty to our country and the world. Removed beyond the passion of the day, his penetration enables him to pierce the flimsy veil of politicians, and lay bare the true issues of the controversy. He says:—

"Mr. Abraham Lincoln represents a policy "of the most perspicuous kind, which may be "summed up in two sentences—the maintenance "of the Union, the abolition of slavery. Everything else is only accessory. General McClellan protests his devotion to the Union, and his "desire to re-establish peace and concord; but "these are general expressions which hide the "true idea of the party. To those who know "how to read its motto, his banner bears the inscription, 'The re-establishment of the Union as "it was, slavery remaining an internal question' "—that is to say, slavery remaining."

Here, as it were in a nutshell, is the true issue. Could it possibly be summed up more clearly and concisely?

He has every facility abroad for judging of the true situation of the South, far better opportunities than are vouchsafed to us at the North. The immense financial interest held by France in Confederate bonds secures them every facility for acquiring correct information. With all these advantages, hear Laboulaye's opinion:—

"Despite the courage of its soldiers, the energy "and talent of its generals, the South is panting "for breath; it has no longer an army of reserve, "a victory will not save it, a new campaign may "end it. All its hopes are destroyed."

He selects as his motto the sublime saying of Franklin, "*Those who sacrifice liberty to obtain a moment's security, deserve to obtain neither liberty nor security*"—a motto which should have its appropriate place on the banners of the Lincoln and Johnson clubs.

After the years of war and bloodshed the North has undergone, he calls upon us not to surrender on the eve of victory all our well-earned triumphs. He says:—"Success is "almost certain, victory assured, and the "North is finally on the verge of a glorious "triumph. And is it at this moment that the "American people will listen to men who "propose to it abdication?"

The voice of the down-trodden of Europe speaks to us through him:—

"But if liberty is eclipsed in the New World, "darkness will ensue in Europe; and we shall "see the work of Washington, Franklin, and "Hamilton spit upon and trodden under foot, "by a school that believes only in strength and "success."

He concludes his very able letter with an impassioned appeal:—

"This is why we await with impatience the "Presidential election, praying God that the "name that shall be drawn from the urn may be "that of the honest and upright Abraham Lin"coln, for this name will be a presage of victory, "the triumph of justice and right. To vote for "McClellan is to vote for the humiliation of the "North, the perpetual maintenance of slavery, "and the disruption of the great Republic. To "vote for Lincoln is to vote for Union and for "Liberty."

Fit sentiment for one who has all his life battled against the tyranny of France, who has held up America as a model to Europe, and has aided the cause of freedom by both his voice and pen!

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

There is perhaps no phrase put forth so complacently by those who steer their barque of life by the compass of conventionality—and they are legion—as this:—"it is the way of the world!" For how much weakness, want of independence, mental and physical inertia, and absurdity, does this serve as a specious excuse! It is so much less fatiguing to succumb to than to combat the faults and follies of the age.

There are always a few men behind the times they live in, far fewer still in advance of their generation, but an immense majority who suffer themselves to rock idly along on the tide of the Present, grounding upon the shallows and lying supine till a new flood floats them off, knocking stupidly against reefs and sand-bars, going round and round, like the drift-wood in the eddies and whirlpools, and replying, with a vapid smile of content, to the friends who would urge them to make intelligent headway, "What is the use? we are among our contemporaries, and the rest are doing just as we do. The present is good enough for us; why should we tire ourselves in struggling, comparatively alone, after some uncertain good to come, and leave so much pleasant company here at their ease? Let us float about with our fellows; it is the way of the world."

What a wretched philosophy is this! These men are born, vegetate, and die! Save the mischief they do others, in those three words is writ their whole history. And not only in the higher walks of human effort is this "way of the world" a rule of life—not only does it suffice to benumb brain and conscience as to the great shortcomings, but also with regard to the most trivial details of daily existence. One cultivates his face into the semblance of a baboon, and outrages nature and symmetry in the fashion of his garments; yet beholds himself with satisfied vanity in the mirror, because his small mind whispers "it is the way"—that is, the *mode*—"of the world"—that is, of *his* world.

Another makes himself sick, destroys his digestion, enervates his physical vigor, with luxurious *gourmandize*, because *his* world appears to demand it of him, and because he is afraid to step out of and beyond that world. A third insults his better nature, contradicts his heart and his understanding, by a factitious cynicism or skepticism, or atheism, or any other absurd "ism," likewise because the eddy into which he drifts is ever carrying round those rotten fragments of wreck, and he lacks the energy for a brave sweep of his arms, so to speak, to bear him free of the vortex.

The follies of fashion, of etiquette, of conversation; the idle picking up of opinion; the absence of individuality and independence—each and all hold by this straw of "the way of the world."

Let our rising youth come out of this insane vegetation. Let us have no more stereotypes of "class" and "style," or at least, let such be narrowed down by a determined pushing forward in the march of true progress, moral, intellectual, and physical. Let not our young men and women be satisfied to model themselves in the mould of their "set," and to become mere naughts in a sum of cyphers. If there be any native impulses in them towards something beyond the tread-mill round of conventionalism, let them step out and make their own mark! Let each be known as himself, not as "one of the young men of the present day"—one of the puppets in the world's *fantoccini*-show.

If we walk the streets at noon, and, encountering a young man, are asked, "Who is he?" we answer, "One of our fashionable or wealthy, or something else 'bloods'"—knowing him always as a mere specimen of a class without a point whereon to put our finger, and say, he has this power, or that worth, or such a grace. And we need not even know his name, or station, or any other trait, or personality, to speak confidently of his place in the puppet-show. In fact, he has no personality.

We are aware that there will, that there must always be such classes, composed of such types, as long as brains are dealt out so unequally; but we would have them represented solely by those who have no capacity to go beyond their *role*—who play their little part on the stage of life well enough, but would utterly fail in a higher sphere of thought or action; whereas, now we feel sure that very many, with far nobler powers undeveloped, are dawdling along ingloriously, self-degraded, through the echoless halls of an aimless, thoughtless, soulless life, because they have put their wills to sleep with the anodyne of "the way of the world."

PENDLETON AGAIN.

George H. Pendleton is in trouble. His peace platform is threatened with destruction, and having received his cue from the McClellan managers, he is now attempting to prove his loyalty to the Union. A beautiful spectacle that was which he made in New York an evening or two since, when he addressed a Democratic Soldier Club. "I thank you," said he, "for this manifestation of your "kind feeling towards myself. I am the more "grateful for it as it comes *from men who "have stood in the fore front of danger, and "periled their lives for their country.* I "accept it as an evidence of your confidence "in and of your sympathy with my devotion "to the Union and the Constitution."

Was there ever uttered such a bare-faced and hypocritical set of phrases as these?

George H. Pendleton declaiming to soldiers who had stood in the fore front of danger, that he felt that they appreciated his devotion to his country! Why, it is the most absurd declaration made during this political campaign. Where was his sympathy for the soldiers when, on every occasion, he voted in Congress against bills looking to supplies for the brave men who were perilling their lives for the defence of the country, the salvation of the Union?

Out on such miserable, ranting hypocrisy! Can it be that the true champions of the nation—men who have offered their lives—men who have shed their blood—men who have given their limbs—men who have endured every hardship and toil, in their patriotic efforts to crush the Rebellion, can be hood-winked, duped, by such mendacious stuff as this? We do not believe it, for they are scarcely ready to sacrifice their honor, their manhood.

He endorses McClellan, and says:—"The "Democratic party is pledged to an unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution." Very well. Why, then, did that same party bring the Union to the brink of destruction? If it is the guardian of the country, why did it allow the leaders of secession under Buchanan to plot against its life?

A pretty savior of the nation truly is this Democratic party. It first plunges us into a war, and then comes forward, lifts its hands in holy horror at our troubles, and asks the people to give it a chance *"to save"* the republic from ruin! We have had enough of such bosh. The Democrats were always for "saving the Union," and while they were pretending to render it *"safe"* they were planning its dissolution.

Mr. Pendleton may do to talk to Rebels, but his speeches will have no other effect than that of driving honest, loyal-hearted members of the old Democratic party into the Union ranks. By all means let him go on making addresses to the people, but especially to the soldiers.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Honorable Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, has recently written a political history of the present Rebellion, which for systematic arrangement, completeness of contents, and importance of the facts collated, has never been excelled by any political writer of our land. Mr. McPherson's position as clerk of the United States House of Representatives gives him free access to the original manuscripts of most importance; his experience as member of Congress enables him to make a judicious selection from the vast materials at his disposal; and the intellect and ability which he is well known to possess, furnish a security that the materials, when selected, will be well handled. The high expectations created by the knowledge that such a work was in preparation have been more than realized in the production itself.

A history of contemporary events should consist of a plain narration of well-authenticated facts, without comment or criticism. No writer of the present day is sufficiently free from partisan prejudice to calmly judge the acts of the Government. His work will be either biassed or prejudiced by his position. Mr. McPherson has adopted the best, in fact, the only right course, under the circumstances. He has carefully arranged all the proclamations, acts, and votes on any question under a general heading; and without having added a single word from his own pen, has presented to his readers a full and interesting account of the subject under consideration—a history of perfect truth, as it is composed entirely of official documents.

The want of such a work in the political world has for several years been felt and acknowledged, and the appearance of the present volume has been hailed with joy, not only by the politician, but by the statesman, as it fills a vacant spot on their shelves devoted to most useful works.

No member of Congress, Legislature, or Council should be without it; no one who is, or ever expects to be, in public life should omit to procure and study it thoroughly. In fact, no one who takes any interest in the great events which have for four years convulsed our land should neglect to peruse with care this really valuable work.

The work is published by Appleton & Co., of New York, and is for sale at the well-known book store and periodical depot of T. B. Peon, southwest corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

The Yellow Fever at Newbern—Dreadful Mortality.

The Baltimore *Sun* publishes the following particulars of the progress of the yellow fever at Newbern, North Carolina:—

Reliable intelligence of the latest date received at Old Point represents the yellow fever as prevailing in the town of Newbern, North Carolina, to an alarming extent. Never before in the history of the place has any epidemic been known to rage so violently and so fatally. It is of the most malignant type, and confined chiefly to old or native residents of the place. In five cases out of six results have been fatal. One account says the citizens have more than they can do to attend to the sick and bury the dead. In a number of houses when entered, corpses have been found, dead probably a day or two, remaining there in a state of decomposition, for want of persons to remove them.

The disease usually appears with a chill, followed by a fever, which increases in violence until the patient dies with black vomit, often in less than twenty-four hours. Children and negroes very generally escape. It is mainly confined to the native white citizens. The Government white troops at the outposts have escaped, with few exceptions. Captain Holden, of the United States army, who has been announced in the papers as a victim to this scourge, is alive and well. Postmaster Dibble, an old and well-known citizen, has died of the fever. The Rebel General Baker a few days ago sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer at Newbern, proffering a number of his physicians to attend to patients there if such permission could be granted.

In consequence of surgeons having been sent from Old Point for said purpose, the offer was declined. The medical director of the Newbern district has done great service, working night and day. Several of his clerks and assistants have fallen victims to the disease. For a time the only occupation of the people was to bury the dead and attend to the sick and dying. The misfortune was, those in health could not leave, owing to military restrictions on all sides, the want of means, &c. Some who were able went to the seashore or coast where the epidemic had not appeared. No abatement in the fever at last accounts. Frost was hopefully looked for.

"Two Years of War," said Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday night, "and we have conquered half the Rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have nearly destroyed the military strength of the Rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war." "*Four* years, you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. Beecher; "I said two years of *war*. In the first two General McClellan was in command."

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—It is a most difficult task to speak of the star now playing at the Chesnut. Miss Olive Logan has many advantages, but in the character of "Pauline" most of these advantages were misapplied. Before judging her, however, Miss Logan's critics are disarmed not, only by her beauty, but by its truly feminine character and by an especially sympathetic manner. It is evident that whatever may have been Miss Logan's early schooling, her last studies have been the French stage.

Her aim is to be natural, to eschew exaggeration, to eschew rant, and beyond doubt her ideas are right, but they can scarcely be applied to the *Lady of Lyons*. The attractive traits of "Pauline's" *role* are too veiled and secluded for the delicate shading she endeavored to give them. Miss Logan's true sphere would be high comedy, with a touch of pathos, refined, elegant, dressed with extreme taste, to attain *exactly simple style*. Miss Logan in her plays should never overstep the threshold of the drawing-room; there deeply pathetic scenes may occur, but they are felt differently and expressed with more reserve than in such a play as the *Lady of Lyons*.

There is no reason why the early scenes of "Pauline" should not be gay and joyous, but the terrible humiliation in her pride and the disappointment of her love were sufficient to at once convert the airy miss into the woman, and to make her at once earnest and serious. In the scene of reproach, as well as of the separation, in the "Widow Melnotte" tableau, Miss Logan entirely ignored this point. "Claude," which interfered with the sympathy she should then inspire, yet in those two scenes there were two or three points that were startling and effective, as well as truly natural and womanly. Miss Olive Logan's most finished act is the fifth, where the excellence of her *readings* and enunciation was displayed.

Notwithstanding Miss Olive Logan's theatrical associations, the player is, if not at home on the stage—and still timid, still embarrassed by the crowding nervousness felt by those who step from private life on to the stage. "Pauline" is too heavy for her; Miss Logan's extreme refinement and grace are all lost in the recitations and showy situations of this play. She has a habit of using her right arm too much, and, as a general thing, moves too quickly. She lifts her arms always too high above her head, so as to distort her shoulders; yet, withal, Miss Logan interests, and, at any rate, it must be said that her "Pauline" has the merit of originality. It is unlike any other both in conception and execution, we have ever seen before.

Mr. Mordaunt played "Claude Melnotte" in a manner regarded with favor; for he his earnestness, impulsiveness, passion, and by his melodious, tender, and deep voice, went at once to the hearts of the audience, for the concession was full of magnetism. Mr. Mordaunt looked "Claude" to the conception of the character, but not as we cannot. Mrs. Chapman made a very handsome and imposing "Mme. Deschapelles." Mrs. Baker's "Widow Melnotte" was excellent. We cannot help mentioning to our fair pianiste Mlle. Fabrique the playing by Blumfeld's orchestra, called the "Agnes Scottische." It is full of melody. Mr. Blumfeld gives us nothing backneyed, except perhaps the melody in *Faust*; but then can one have too much of a good thing.

Arch Street Theatre.—*Genesee* went better on the second night; of course, every one played more understandingly. Mad'lle Vestvali was in excellent voice, and the house was a very fine one.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Mr. Buchanan and his daughter Virginia have established themselves in the favor of the public, and will play a fine engagement. They have appeared in *London Assurance* and *The Rebellion*, and we all take an early opportunity of speaking in detail of their performances.

The Stereopticon.—The Stereopticon Pictures now on exhibition at the Assembly Buildings are decidedly the best specimens of the stereographic art we have ever witnessed, and some of these magic pictures seem in their way. Friday night next is set apart for Stationary alone—it will be a rare night with the sculptors. This is the last week.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding it, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, surrounded by developed and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, mowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No 20, Merchants Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

OIL WELLS.—The "Wheeling Intelligencer says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burning Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield 2,000 barrels per day. This is the largest flow of oil struck in the country in the vicinity, and the owners are preparing to a fearful extent."

Married.

ALDEN—LINCOLN.—On the 25th instant, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., Mr. Charles Alden, of Boston, to Kate Arny, to Kate Russell, daughter of E. Lincoln, Esq.

CHAPPELL—LENTZ.—October 25th, by Rev. T. W. Mackey, William F. Chappell to Emma L. Lentz, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

HUGHES—WYERS.—On Thursday, October 6th in the parsonage of the Sanctuary Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 905 N. Fifth street, by Rev. T. W. Mackey, Charles Hughes to Charlotte Myers, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On the 23d instant, Katz Oliver Abbott, grand-daughter of Joseph and Catharine Oliver, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 1020 Spruce street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

ABBOTT.—On the evening of the 25th instant, Louisa J., wife of Wilson Abbott and daughter of William H. Love, in the 32d year of her age.

Her friends will be invited to the funeral.

CHRISTIAN.—On Sabbath evening, 23d instant, Rev. Levi R. Christian, D. D., aged 67 years.

Funeral services at the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth above Green streets, on Thursday morning, the services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The members of the Central Presbytery, and his ministerial brethren generally are most fraternally invited to meet at his late residence, No. 520 N. Sixth street, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the church.

CRAWFORD.—On the 12th instant, Mr Henry Crawford, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Somerville, south of Chestnut, west of Twenty-third, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

POLLITT.—On the 25th inst., Henry Brenner, son of Edmund and Mary Jane Pollitt, aged twelve months.

PRIMROSE.—On the 24th instant, Henry C. Primrose, M. D., aged 34 years.

His male friends and the relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 604 S. Tenth street, on Thursday, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
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PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' 6 d Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 608 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Superior Wheat Flour.—
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth,
have just received
a fresh supply of
celebrated
HARPER'S FERRY FLOUR,
the genuine brand,
to which we invite attention.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study: sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, or scarce, a derangement of the organs of menstruation which fail well, to the greatest insight, to most advantageous to the business man.

If the Districts should be reconstructed, or increased in number, or any of them disorganized, the Articles shall be declared void and no claim or pleas in the Postmasters-General shall exonerate, at pro rata prices.

And the Postmaster-General reserves to himself the privilege of increasing or reducing the quantity of the Articles required, as he may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation.

The Balances must be delivered free of all charge to the Blank Agency of the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., who will accept the same, if perfect and equal to samples.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. Two sufficient sureties will be required in a certain sum.

Failure to furnish Balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper and Twine for the use of the Post Offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 1st day of January, 1865.

The said articles are to be delivered, free of expense, at the Blank Agencies of the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., New York city, and Buffalo, N. Y., in the county of each article, and the quality thereof required at each Agency, yearly, are specified below.

DISTRICT No. 1, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

2,200 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, 20 by 25 inches in size, of material and quality fully equal to that now in use in this Department, and to weigh 32 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 24 quires of 24 sheets each.

10 REAMS OF THE SAME KIND OF PAPER, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 84 pounds to the ream.

5,000 POUNDS OF JUTE, or other suitable Twine, hard twisted, and in balls, to weigh one pound each, or about that.

2,000 POUNDS OF COARSE HEMP TWINE, about one eighth of an inch in diameter, well twisted, in balls, to weigh 16 to 2 pounds each.

DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW YORK CITY.

12,000 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that described in the estimate of District No. 1.

200 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that prescribed for District No. 1.

16,000 POUNDS OF JUTE, or other Twine, similar to that described for District No. 1.

10,000 POUNDS OF COARSE HEMP TWINE, similar to that of the second description for District No. 1.

DISTRICT NO. 3, BUFFALO, N. Y.

10,000 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that first named for District No. 1.

30 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, similar to that first named for said District.

10,000 POUNDS OF JUTE, or other Twine, similar to that of the first description for District No. 1.

7,000 POUNDS OF COARSE HEMP TWINE, similar to that of the second description for said District.

Proposals will be received for each article separately, and for all the articles, or for the whole.

No contract or contracts will be awarded except to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in the greatest degree, be most advantageous to the business.

Samples of each articles as are now furnished can be seen at either of the above named Agencies.

Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish, with their proposals.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposals, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid; and a certificate from his sureties, that such guarantees are sufficient and reliable citizens, and that the company has proposals.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Failure to furnish the articles contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of articles of an inferior quality to those contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in accordance with these proposals will not be considered.

Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.

10-26-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON C. BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 145 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities purchased, bought and sold. 10tf-1m

Business Loans and loans on Collaterals negotiated.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 23 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tenders, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and begs to assure a continuance of said favors, and promises, and the every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage so liberally bestowed upon them.

SWEET SMILING FACES.—PHYSIOGNOMY, or Physiognomical Character: Temperament of the Head, and of an Intimate Knowledge Pass, from the Brain, with Illustrations; Portraits, Character and Phrenological Delineations of Notables, Eminent, Adroit, &c. Number of Criminals, Wards and Wards, Number of Population, Corpses a remedy for disease. How to cut them.

Our Social Relations, "Pamphlet the Question," England and German Wives. How to Train Children, "Lad, not Driven, Serpent Worship, "Made Dignify than Devotion," A Future Life, Confessions of Washington in November Double Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. Send by Mail post free 25 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. L. CAPES, 208 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia 10-27 1t

SAURMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, No. 240 S. EIGHTH Street, below Vine. Satisfaction guaranteed at all times. 10-24-2m*

$100,000 UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY'S BONDS FOR SALE.

The Union Passenger Railway Company offer for sale at par one hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. coupon bonds, clear of all taxes, National, State, and Municipal.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road and its franchises. The trustees are Clarence H. Clark and Thomas A. Scott.

They are issued in sums of $500, and can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 306 South FOURTH Street.

WILLIAM F. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

10-21-12t

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8m-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S

NATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

S. W. Corner of Chesnut and Tenth Streets.

The course of instruction pursued in this College comprises BOOK-KEEPING in all its departments and application—Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Forms, &c.

Young men are TRAINED PRACTICALLY, as well as THEORETICALLY.

The Business Department of the College has been organized upon a basis SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND IN THE STATE, and will be thoroughly administered. The point aimed at in this department is not to present a novel exhibition, which shall have the outward seeming of business, but to give rise to such transactions, and in such manner and order, as will produce the best and most approved forms of business record, and so illustrate such characteristics of trade as are necessary to a thorough business training. The patronage of this institution is unmistakable evidence of its superiority.

Instruction both day and evening in all the branches.

Evening session from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOSE DESIRING A SOUND BUSINESS EDUCATION

Are invited to call and examine the facilities afforded at this College. 8

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the post offices in the United States for one year, from and after the first day of December next, of the following descriptions, viz.:—

1st. Balances capable of weighing *eight ounces*, avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed 500 will be required of a year.

2d. Balances capable of weighing at least *two pounds*, avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces. Of these it is supposed 400 will be required of a year.

Perfect correctness will be required in the balances to be furnished as well as sixteenth and durability.

Samples of each description of balance must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation.

The Balances must be delivered free of all charge to the Blank Agency of the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., who will accept the same, if perfect and equal to samples.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. Two sufficient sureties will be required in a certain sum.

Failure to furnish Balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.

10-26-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN

OPERA COMPANY,

The Largest and most Successful Grand Opera Organization hitherto presented to the American Public,

WILL COMMENCE A SEASON

OF

TEN NIGHTS,

LIMITED BY ENGAGEMENTS, TO THAT PERIOD ONLY,

At the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 7.

The entire Advertisements will appear in the Afternoon Journals of Thursday, October 27, and the opening Opera of the following day. Particular attention is directed to the announcement of those dates.

WHICH WILL INCLUDE A

GRAND COMPANY

OF

ARTISTS, GRAND CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, AND UNEQUALED REPERTOIRE.

LEONARD GROVER,
10 20 DIRECTOR.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 26, 1864,
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,
And his beautiful and talented daughter,
MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
Who will appear in the thrilling romantic Tragedy, in five acts, entitled
THE ROBBERS;
THE ROBBERS;
OR,
THE PARRICIDE'S DOOM.
THE PARRICIDE'S DOOM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF VESTVALI.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
Mad'lle JOSIE Marguerite Fay of GENEVA, THE HEBREW FORTUNE-TELLER.
Genius.....VESTVALI
With three original songs.
The Duchess.....Miss Anna Cowell
Gertie.....Miss Annie Graham
Ruthless.....Mr. Carden
To conclude with, each evening,
A GLORIOUS FARCE.
Friday—VESTVALI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Monday—MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 26, 1864,
Third night of the engagement of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
Who will appear this evening as
MRS. HALLER,
In Kotzebue's famed Play, in five acts,
THE STRANGER.
To conclude with the comic drama, in two acts, of
MICAWBER.
Wilkins Micawber, Esq.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Saturday Afternoon,
SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND STEREOPTICON.

Magnificent programmes EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, selected from
ONE THOUSAND VIEWS
taken in all parts of the world.
Friday Night, October 28—STATUARY EXCLUSIVELY.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Begin at 8 o'clock.
10-24 6t*

WANTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PENDLETON FOLLY.

From the Times.

The October elections have awakened the Chicago candidate for the Vice Presidency to the necessity of making some sign again. When put on the peace platform he was all cock-a-hoop for peace. Atlanta fell, and for six weeks he didn't peep. Not even a wink could be got from him indicating whether he would stand, and how. But the October elections have come like three buckets of water upon him. He fluttered—after a little pecked at Hoskin, then pecked at Ward, then turned tail for New York, and here we have him.

The serenade speech which Mr. Pendleton delivered at the New York Hotel, is about the most pitiful exhibition we have had in this campaign yet. Does this man take our people to be idiots? Does he fancy this election to be a mere child's game of push-pin? What we want to know is his position on the great question of peace or war with the Rebellion that seeks to break up our country. Is that position the same that, for four years, he occupied in Congress? What explanation has he to make of that Congressional action? His published letter to Hoskin does not satisfy us.

It was only just such a profession of high regard for the Union and the Constitution as can be found in the last speeches of Judah P. Benjamin and John C. Breckinridge in the United States Senate. His published letter to Wood does not satisfy us. It is only a claim that he "voted against no bill which was confined simply to the object of supplies for the army and navy."

The complaint is, that he did not vote *for* them; that he faithlessly dodged every one of them which did not contain some item that would serve him as a pretext for a direct negative. In his New York hotel speech, it was hoped that he would try to clear up his Congressional record. A pamphlet made up of his votes, as appearing in the *Congressional Globe*, had been given him for that purpose. What does he do with it? He looks it over and finds a typographical error in a certain date, seizes upon it, and, in his speech, takes up and dismisses the whole subject with these words:—

"On the seventh page of that pamphlet I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 5th July, 1861. Now, if any of you gentlemen will examine the *Globe*, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even take its recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1861. From this specimen of fraud and forgery I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole *fabrication*."

What sort of cowardice is it that can thus palter on a question that has to do with the very life of the nation? What sort of mendacity is it that can thus style votes taken word for word from the official paper of Congress wholly a fabrication because of error in a single unimportant date? He might a thousand times better have kept an absolute silence than thus insult our people and degrade his own manhood.

What is wanted of Mr. Pendleton is only a denial of his votes in Congress. Those votes are matter of record, and are well understood. To deny them effects nothing. He can make nobody believe him. What is desired is a plain specification of the practical policy he intends to carry out if he becomes President. Should the Chicago ticket succeed, it may be he, and not General McClellan, who will be inaugurated President on the 4th of March next; or he may become President on any day of the four years afterwards. No man's life is certain for an hour. As for General McClellan, we know that he has no policy, and will have none, except what is imposed upon him by the schemers around him.

Are we or are we not to understand that, as President of the United States, Mr. Pendleton would hold, in principle, what he declared in his seat in Congress, that "the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable; it is contrary to the spirit and genius of the Constitution;" and that he would send Franklin Pierce and Millard Fillmore, and others, to negotiate an armistice with the Rebels, in accordance with the resolutions presented to Congress last February by his colleague, Alexander Long, for which he, with twenty-one others, voted. If he has adopted any different principle or measure it is incumbent upon him to make it known. It touches the vital interests of the country, and equivocation concerning it is a crime.

It is almost beyond belief that there should be politicians who believe that a Presidential election can be managed in this terrible crisis of the country by a little trickery of speech on the part of candidates. Never, in our national history, have the people been so thoroughly aroused to earnest thought and act. They know the vast interests at stake, and will choose their ballots as for their very life. Candidates who at this hour undertake to win their confidence by falsehood or paltering, can get nothing but indignation and scorn. The Chicago nominees will wake, two weeks from this morning, wiser and sadder men.

HARD UP.

From the Tribune.

The Richmond newspapers are snapping and snarling because the authorities will not confiscate negroes, and make troops of them. It is stated by these authorities that at least two-thirds of the Rebel army are absent without leave or license, and that the blacks are absolutely necessary to supply deficiencies. This is certainly cheering intelligence to everybody except the Chicagoites, who can hardly look at these facts other than dismally, in view of the confiscation question which has proved so harassing to their equitable souls, because the employment by the Rebels of blacks in their army knocks all the coppery constitutional arguments against confiscation in the head. For if the enemy employs a black to shoot, or to dig, or to drive, there is no more reason for our not taking him, if we can, and doing with him as we please, than for our not taking guns, baggage-wagons, or banners.

Heretofore the insurgents have insisted upon having a pure white fight, and have fallen into extremities of murderous wrath at the few black regiments which we have in the field, proclaiming their intention of giving no quarter to negro soldiers; while John Bull shook his wise head, and roared that his slaveholding friends were right, and that we were no better than barbarians to resort to such hideous, bloody, and savage experiments. We shall now see whether, according to their philosophy, a good sauce for the goose is a bad sauce for the gander.

But very lamentable is the other fact, that two-thirds of the Rebel army, with an egregious want of patriotism, have taken unto themselves legs and fled, perhaps to the uttermost parts of the earth—to the Barcan desert or the banks of the Oregon, or may be to the Northern States to get something to eat, and to vote for McClellan, leaving the fighting to be done by the dark-colored goods and chattels. This statement of the pusillanimous departure of "two-thirds" has an exaggerated air, but certainly the Richmond authorities would not make matters worse than they really are. If they tell the truth, it is enough to make the Devil laugh cheerily to hear of these military patriarchs—we mean the "one third," who, for want of strength, or some other reason, have not levanted—calling, in their sore necessity, upon the slaves to come their rescue.

Men, at various times and in various ages, have fought for various ends, for barren wares, for plunder, for the indulgence of sheer savagery, as well as for freedom and liberty; but to make poor rascals fight for their enslavement, risking their lives to secure a life-long misery, killing their best friends at the instance of their worst enemies—nothing like this, so dismally ludicrous, has happened in history, except, perhaps, in the history of Sparta—a comfortable republic, of which the citizens always appeared to me to have been generally insane, in consequence of low diet and the continual supervision of the police.

When we proposed to employ a few black soldiers, our horrible cruelty was duly set forth by the British newspapers and one or two loquacious members of Parliament. Upon this side of the water, the Coliseumites wailed in the same behalf after a similar fashion. Even now they are electioneering in the same way, and piteously setting forth the unconstitutionality of confiscating negroes to their own use and behoof. Part of their plan is, not merely to restore the Union, but to restore contraband blacks to their bereaved and inconsolable masters. These pacific politicians have not yet gone so far as to propose the restoration of the Rebel guns which we have taken; and this fluidity, as to the whole and entire hog, strikes us as a little inconsistent.

What is a gun without a man to work it? What is a man without a gun to work? If we send back our contrabands to take the place of the "two-thirds"—the pale-faced warriors who have absconded—we should really return them armed and equipped out of whatever spoils of the enemy we may have on hand, in good order for killing us, for digging ditches that we may stumble into them, and for building stone walls that we may break our soft heads against them.

The case would hardly be any better, even if we should make a Chicago peace. A cippery Administration would, of course, among other charming arrangements, give up all the "contrabands" upon whom it could lay its bloody hands. Treth would be nothing—the national honor, nothing—humanity, nothing—future considerations, as dust in the balance! Beautiful is magnanimity and charming is forgiveness! Noble will it be for us to put the public enemy as nearly as possible *in statu quo*, so that wherever he takes it into his mad head to rebel again, he may have a plenty of blacks to convert into sappers and miners.

The poor Rebel! the unfortunate, misguided man! he has killed our brethren, he has depleted our treasury, he has put us to infinite trouble and expense, and for these favors we are to send him back his fugitive negroes—send them back in good order and well conditioned—send them back in chains and in coffle gangs, guarded by the soldiers of liberty with George B. McClellan at their head, and with Mr. Pendleton to superintend the flogging. Does human nature need such extreme illustrations of its infirmity of purpose as these?

Gen. Devin's Reply to a Rebel Woman.

The following note was recently addressed to General Devin by a Rebel woman in the Shenandoah valley. It was accompanied by a basket of fine fruits and flowers:—

"HOME, September 26, 1864:—General Devin will please accept a trifling gift from a Southern lady, who, to get a little bread for helpless family, have, by his presence, been deprived of almost the last means of subsistence; and permit her to say, in instances such as this add lustre to the cause he serves, it promises to stand unrivalled in the annals of civilized (?) warfare. With due respect,

"E. B. PEALE."

General Devin returned the following reply:—

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, September 29, 1864.—Madam:—Your fruit is respectfully returned. With regard to the comments in your note, I would simply remark that they sound ill in the mouths of those who laughed at and approved the burning of houses over the heads of our unoffending women and children, and whose soldiers murder ours in cold blood after surrender.

"I have always endeavored to alleviate the miseries of war as far as law in my power. Certain abuses I have been unable to prevent so long as custom tolerates them in an enemy's country; but I have always furnished safeguards even after they have been violated and robbed of their horses and equipments, by your own thieving cavalry; but I certainly never before received such a gratuitous insult, even from a 'southern lady,' in return for the courtesy.

"I shall retain your note as a curiosity, and as a specimen of a 'southern lady's' estimation of the customs of civilized warfare.

"Very respectfully, THOMAS C. DEVIN,
"General Commanding Brigade.
"Mrs. E. B. PEALE."

"STRIKE FOR YOUR RIGHTS!" squealed a McClellan orator in Newark, mildly argumentative against the lawfulness of the draft, and tenderly objective to the continuance of the war.

A soldier on a pair of Sanitary crutches:—"If you wasn't both a coward and a traitor, you would be at the front striking at the Rebellion. That's the only kind of striking that ought to be done now-a-days."

"THE ARMY WILL VOTE FOR MCCLELLAN, sir!" said a gentleman in a Walnut Street car, with the aspect of one set apart by birth and education to the jews'-harp and speculating in gold.

"Which army, sir?" broke in an emaciated soldier in earshot distance of the Copperhead; "Lee's army or Grant's?"

Gold tumbled.

JUST THINK OF IT! a political party appealing in behalf of its candidates and its principles *to the cowardice of the American people!!* What an unendurable insult to the bravest race on this earth—what fatuity in politics, inconceivable if it had not actually happened, incredible if was not actually transpiring!

SLAVERY CHALLENGED the United States of America to mortal combat. It impaled itself upon the bayonets of its adversary, and writhes and twists there in the agony of a death that promises soon to close the struggle. The Democrats put on crape, and rush on our line of battle, and fasten on our soldiers from behind and scream, "Stop this unnatural war! Stop it!"

THERE IS NOTHING in the history of impudence to be compared with the proposition made to the American nation by the Democrats in the Chicago Convention—"Commit suicide that slavery may live!"

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

69 FOURTH AND ARCH,

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

190

IS THE BASE WE ARE SELLING ALL OUR FOREIGN GOODS ON.

And as gold has now advanced, we are able to offer BETTER BARGAINS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE.

WE OPEN TO-DAY.

Lyons Cloak Velvets, 40-inch.
White Silks for Weddings, &c., &c.
Best Blue Silks in Town.
Best Brown and Wine Shades.
Fine Black Silks, best Silks made.
Widows' Silks, with Purple Edge.
42d Highland Plaid Poplins.
42d Highland Plaid Shawls.
42d Highland Plaid Cloakings.
Frosted Beaver Cloths for Cloaks, &c.
Richest All-Wool Printed De Laines.
Finest Assortment of Dress Goods.
40 Lots Goods from the Lupin's Sale.
Staple Goods to Suit First Families.
Best Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to examine the New Stock of SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, at prices to suit them. 10-25-mwfsm

THE PLACE TO BUY

LINEN GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Have always in stock a full line of

SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.

TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLIES.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf 1st

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BEETLES HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN. 10-7

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
TYCLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-6-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Repellines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, all colors, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Hosiery, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-6-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, consisting the best and most fashionable assortment of Laces, Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Braids, all styles of Silk and Cassimere Braid Dresses, Cassimere Lace Gimps, Dress Braids and Buttons, Gilt Mourning Buttons, Silk Velvets, Rich Velvet Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gold Ornaments of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Bands and Scarf Garnitures, all widths; Fancy Black and Blue Combs, silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gold Buckles, Silk and Velvet Tassels of all colors and styles; Nasic Stockings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scotch, Saxony, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waiting Nets, and Whitehall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in best variety at reduced prices; Ladies and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to patronize your Tribunes at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-3

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

ad-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se7-3mw-3m No. 40 S. SIXTH STREET.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CANBE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for churches and schools, and found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER, } 1m-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cheroots.

Pickles and Sauces, Black well's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Mixture put up while you wait.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1-19-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the

FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

BUNTE'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-6-3m opposite State House.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, beg to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, "or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
ah11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale these very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in GOLD.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 10-15-1m

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10-15-1m Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-10t

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until last September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

10-13-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of publi money; also

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 8m5-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited until November 1st, 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payments will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.

The Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, hoad-lined.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

S. C. GREENE,
10-24-6t Captain and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,

Knapsacks,
Barking Boxes,
Drum Sticks,
Shovel Twine,
Sewed Bootees, No. 6.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver; the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.

The knapsacks to be delivered in army standard packing boxes.

A proper guarantee must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for" (here state the name of the article bid for), and addressed to

10-21-5t Colonel D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, Oct. 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivery at this depot of Lumber of the following amounts, kinds, and descriptions, viz:—

1,000,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch White Pine common Cullings.
50,000 feet 6-4 or 1½-inch White Pine common Cullings.
180,000 feet 8-4 or 2 inch White Pine common Cullings.
100,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch tongued and grooved Flooring
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long.
30,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock scantling, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x5 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x7 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
40,000 feet 3x8 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
1,500,000 No. 1 18 inch sawed White Pine Shingles.
1,500,000 best quality sawed Cedar Shingles.
250,000 Plastering Laths.

Samples of shingles and laths proposed for will be required.

Bids will be received separately for each kind and quantity as above specified, or for the whole amount advertised for.

All of the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the lumber contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The full name and post office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-19-10t Depot of Washington.

FINANCIAL.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10-18

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. SIXTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

au10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to sell my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se10-3m No. 1421 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or Economic Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Parisian Bakers, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fire-board Stoves, Bath Boilers, Silvered Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-26-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FRANCIS GRAHAM, Administrator of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased, will meet the parties in Interest at the Webster House, on FRIDAY, November 4, 1864, at 3 P. M. (10-17-mwf6t) DAVID W. SELLERS, Auditor.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., October 24, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 29, 1864 for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

1,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OR PRIME MESS PORK (which is to be stated), to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract. Three barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

50,000 POUNDS SLEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS, put up in separate slips or wrapper covers, and packed in Ham Boxes. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award. One tierce of Hams must be presented as a sample of the Hams to be delivered on this contract, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

100,000 POUNDS NEW WINTER SMOKED BACON SIDES, to be put up each piece in a separate slip or wrapper. To be packed in tight tierces, to be delivered in ten (10) days from the date of contract.

50,000 POUNDS OF PRIME RIO COFFEE, to be in double sacks. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award.

100,000 POUNDS HIGH GRADE BROWN SUGAR, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen in this office. Only hard sugar, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

26,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky; free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength. The Whisky Vinegar taking 28 grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy—the Cider Vinegar not near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak, like sample to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist that the Vinegar is of the required strength. One half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.

15,000 POUNDS ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 ounces to the pound). Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

30,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD BROWN SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than thirty per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award.

10,000 BUSHELS PEPPER (black). Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples; and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds of Pepper. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

Actual tare required.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles offered.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The certificate attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible parties.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially excepted the delivery must be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

VIEWS OF A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH PHILOSOPHER.

M. Laboulaye's Letter on the American Crisis.

The distinguished French professor and political philosopher, M. Edouard Laboulaye, who, by his lectures in Paris on our Constitution and form of government has shown his thorough knowledge of the American system, and who, moreover, during this whole struggle has exhibited the warmest interest in our success, has written the following letter, containing his views at length on the bearings of the forthcoming Presidential election:—

There are critical moments in the life of nations, when the course that is taken decides their future; the greatness and liberty of the nation are at stake; an instant of weakness and all is lost; an instant of energy—a last moment—and all is saved.

It is in one of these crises that the United States is involved. The Presidential election may insure the triumph or ruin of the North. According to the name that shall be drawn from the popular urn, America may regain peace and become the model of free countries, or she may fall into that incurable anarchy which has made the Spanish Republics the prey of wretched despots, the laughing-stock and plaything of Europe.

Two names are opposed to each other—that of Abraham Lincoln and that of General McClellan. But men are here of little importance. Lincoln, McClellan, are two banners which represent the opposing parties. And it is on the occasion of one of these parties that depends the destruction or the salvation of the Union. Let us leave the men, therefore; their possibility or mistakes do not weigh in the balance. The question to arbitrate is something very different from the success of personal ambition; it is for the Union, it is for America a question of life and death.

Mr. Abraham Lincoln represents a policy of the most pervicacious kind, which may be summed up in two sentences—the maintenance of the Union, the abolition of slavery. Everything else is only accessory, and may be easily modified according to circumstances. General McClellan protests his devotion to the Union and his desire to re-establish peace and concord, but from are general expressions which hide the true idea of the party. At the bottom, the policy of General McClellan is not less decided than that of his rival. To those who know how to read its motto, the banner bears the inscription, "The re-establishment of the Union as it was, slavery remaining an internal question"—that is to say, slavery remaining.

To cause a sanguinary struggle and to bring back peace, by botching up at any price the old edifice of the Union—these are the promises of the General; they are not brilliant; or a most count on the miseries of a prolonged war, on the suffrings of commerce, on the lassitude of minds, to propose such deplorable conditions to the American people. They would not have been proposed to them two years ago. But these same promises, however modest they may be, the General, become President, could not fulfil.

The force of events would be more powerful than the dream of a candidate. Without being a prophet one can affirm that General McClellan would not sway the torrent that he wishes to let loose. The success of the General is the maintenance of slavery, and the maintenance of slavery is the abdication of the North and the triumph of the South. Therein is the danger that threatens the American Union. It is the duty of every friend of America and liberty to point it out.

Why did the South secede? Was it for a question of tariffs, a difference of race or belief? No, all these fine pretexts have been invented to dazzle Europe, as I have who have invented them have been the first to laugh at our credulity.

For thirty years and more the South ruled the Union. The policy of the South was the policy of the United States; there were no Presidents, except those who had the support of the South. How did the South succeed in exercising this preponderating influence? The answer is easy. The South was aided by one of the parties that existed in the North. It adapted its men, on condition that these men would become the auxiliaries and accomplices of its passions and interests. Never was bargain more faithfully kept. This party, always ready to serve a sectional policy, was that which entitled itself Democratic, in opposition to the Republican party—was that which to-day puts forward General McClellan. What it wishes, it is not difficult to divine; its past answers for its future.

Why did the South seek to rule the Union? For a single reason, to maintain slavery. It needed political domination in order to insure its internal despotism. It needed to reign at Washington, in order to hinder a ray of light from penetrating the cabin of the negro. Every year the Union grew, every year some new free State came to add a spotless star to the Federal flag; the South, with its slaves, could only follow with a halting step the triumphant progress of liberty. Yet, notwithstanding, it was necessary for it at any price to maintain the political equality of slavery. A free State more, and the balance turned—the accession of liberty was the downfall of the South.

Such was the policy which the South followed with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. In Europe it is the fashion, in good society, to admire the gentlemen of the South, to have indifferent esteem for the people of the North. Europe is full of unknown magnates that disdain hands enlarged and hardened by toil. There is something noble in the idleness of a gentleman. And what finer gentlemen are there than the Southern planters? Brave, rash, intractable on the point of honor, rich, hospitable, lavish—what more is needed to fascinate society? The reverse of the medal it does not wish to see. It is right, for there is nothing in the world more unsightly and deplorable; the exploitation of labor by idleness, of weakness by strength, of destitution by riches. The Gospel is rent asunder, humanity is trodden under foot; but what matters humanity and the Gospel? In the face of men so daring, and of women so well bred, how think that all this elegance has been purchased by the sweat and blood of a wretched negro unjustly oppressed?

On the day when the people of the North and West took in earnest their duties as men, citizens, and Christians—on the day when the cup of infamy overflowed—on the day when the North was no longer willing to be the jailer and armed servant of the South—on that day the South, with its chivalric audacity, proudly raised the standard of war; it played with the Union and the Constitution as a planter plays with his slaves and his dogs. Everything is permitted to gentlemen; there are neither duties nor country for the chivalry. What can be demanded of a man who kills his fellow-citizens heroically, or dies bravely on the battle-field? There is no crime so great that immorality does not win it pardon.

To this culpable attack, the North replied by sending its children to defend the menaced country. It is said the fashion in Europe to pretend that the armies of the North are recruited from mercenaries. There are to say a number of foreigners therein. I do not deny; but, that the North, has not given the best and purest of its blood is again one of those ingenious inventions which make play on our simplicity. At Boston, at New York, at Philadelphia, there is not a workshop or a store that has not a void; there is not a family that is not in mourning. In France, in 1793 there was shown no more patriotism, no more courage, no more devotion.

The war was entered upon with the sole cry, Maintain the Union; save the country. But in proportion as the North was defeated, and as it felt all the force and resistance that there was in the South, its eyes were opened. The North had not provoked the war; the North had not violated the Constitution; the North had threatened the South neither in its liberty, nor in its privileges, nor its interests; it had never attributed to itself the right to touch slavery, it had recoiled before the magnitude of the question; but the struggle once more commenced, it asked itself what causes had brought about the fratricidal war which cost it so much blood, so many tears, so many sacrifices. A word answered everything, it was slavery: it was that sum of all villainies, as the pious Wesley justly called it, that has led on the South to commit the greatest of crimes. It was for the interest of its selfishness and ambition that the South had pitilessly destroyed the work of Washington and laid violent hands on the country.

The evil once recognized, it sought the remedy. Mr. Lincoln was the interpreter of the national wish when, to the maintenance of the Union, as the end of the war, he added the abolition of slavery. The two things hold together—so long as there is a slave on the soil of free America, the Union will be only a word. The nation will always be on the eve of a new explosion.

What signifies this word Union? Is it simply the juxtaposition on the same territory of men divided in sentiments, ideas, and interests? Is it, on the contrary, a community of men with the same faith and the same will? To put the question is to resolve it. Why does the inhabitant of Maine or Connecticut feel himself the fellow-countryman and friend of the farmer on the shores of Lake Superior or the Pacific? Because both have the same faith and the same love, both know nothing but liberty. But will the laborious, economical Yankee, jealous of common equality, ever live harmoniously with the planter who lives by domination, who despises labor, and who knows no right but his strength and passion? It is impossible. Between the democracy of labor and the aristocracy of idleness, between a free community and a servile community, there is an abyss that nothing can fill up. The first, the only condition that the Union may be re-established in a lasting manner, is that slavery shall disappear, and that liberty shall give to all the same interests, the same duties, the same faith, and the same country.

Such is the policy supported by Mr. Lincoln; it is the only one that is reasonable, because it is the only one that is just. It is not the North that commenced the struggle. For more than thirty years, despite continual threats and disdain, it bowed before the privileges of the South. Through respect for the Constitution, it endured everything. But now that these privileges have brought forth civil war, the North would be insane if it did not profit by its very misfortune to uproot and annihilate slavery, and to destroy aristocracy at the same blow by the establishment of liberty. Let no one mistake the meaning of my words—it is not the men of the South that I mean, it is the fatal institution that has blinded and destroyed them.

I do not approve of all the measures that have been taken in the North; I blame confiscation, which no longer belongs to our time; I do not like to hear of transforming into latifundia the States that ask to return to the Union; I have no taste for violence nor for inequality. Let men and property be treated with consideration, let interests be compounded, let the prodigal child that returns to the paternal home be received with open arms, let all the misled be offered a sincere amnesty—nothing can be better; religion, humanity, interest, property understood, demand it; but let there be no grace for slavery. If you do not kill it, it will kill you.

This policy, it will be said, is that which the North has sought to follow; it has not succeeded. The country is ruined by four years of slaughter and calamities; it is further advanced than at the beginning of events."

I admit that this policy has not succeeded on the first day; but where, except on the stage, do you see salvation punished in an hour, and virtue recompensed as soon as it has awakened? It is very different in real life. To extirpate a proud injustice, to expel privilege and violence from a country, long efforts, grievous sacrifices are needed. It is the capital sin which God inflicts on those who, through weakness, have long covenanted with evil; he sometimes obliges children to suffer for the crimes which their ancestors did not strike in their infancy.

If the North has not yet finished the war, is it true that it has not advanced it? Have not Maryland, Western Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, returned to the Union? Is it not master of Louisiana, of Arkansas, and of the course of the Mississippi? Is the forcible entry of the harbor of Mobile nothing? Is the capture of Atlanta nothing, is the arrest of Grant clinging to the flanks of Lee's army and holding him irrevocable in Richmond nothing? Despite the courage of its soldiers, the energy and talent of its generals, the South is panting for breath; it has no longer an army in reserve, a victory will not save it, a new campaign may end it.

All its hopes are destroyed. It counted on the revolt of Europe, on the seduction of manufacturers, on the jealousies of England. To finish the work which it had begun—to rend the country asunder—it needed the assistance of foreign powers; foreign powers have failed it. King Cotton was to bring to the feet of the South mercenary and interested Europe; King Cotton is to-day confronted in behalf of the East Indies and Egypt. The opinion of the character, the week, the wretched, has prevailed over the political combinations of European cabinets.

England would perhaps applaud the rending asunder of America, which would deliver her from the only rivalry that she dreads; would restore to her the dominion of the seas, and would give her the South as a colony, and, as it were, *tête-de-pont*; but England is the country of Wilberforce; she has not dared make war for the maintenance of slavery; and what England has not dared do, no one will do. From the first moment, apprised the South that it would never surmount the moral reprobation of Europe and that not a prince would dare brave public opinion. I will go further to-day, and will say that every day brings more clearly to light the interest that all the European Powers, a single one excepted, have in the main essence of the Union. The traditions of 1783 are reawakening, and, save a few retired and commercial politicians, no one in France denies that it is to the interest of the country to maintain the policy of Louis XVI and Napoleon. The Union is the first need of America; but it is also one of the greatest interests of France. This is the price of the liberty of the seas, and without the liberty of the seas the independence of France and that of Europe are equally ransacked.

Abandoned by Europe, hemmed in and conquered gradually by the North, the South is condemned to exhaustion; it must yield, and this moment cannot be far off. Let the North persist in the policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln; let it, plant on all else, maintain at any price the two conditions—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the South will be forced to bow to necessity.

Whatever may be the courage of an army or a people, there comes a moment when hopeless resistance is nothing less than sanguinary madness. The Southern generals and soldiers have fought with an obstinacy and bravery to which their adversaries are the first to render justice. But they have been deceived; their cause is bad and cannot succeed. Lee and Beauregard have done enough for the honor of the day; it will soon be time for them to think of the claims of humanity and the country.

But there is for the South a last chance of safety, it is that offered by General McClellan and his party; it is a compromise at the expense of the wretched negro.

This compromise is disguised under a fine phrase; for its advocates dare not acknowledge that they draw back. It is called guaranteeing the Constitutional rights of each State in the future. An admirable euphemism for those who are satisfied with words! In plain language, this means that the North shall renounce meddling with servitude, and that slavery shall be naturalized in the South as long as it may please the South to maintain it. It is to the privileged that General McClellan intrusts the care of abolishing the privilege; we may be sure that the South will not abuse the permission. The South has made war to maintain the supremacy of the slave policy; the slave is delivered up to it in order to make peace. The North submits. Through love of peace, it accepts the complicity in this infamy that it has rejected for four years past. This is, in all its crudity, what the Democratic party calls a compromise.

Perhaps there are a number of men in the North who, weary of war, and caring very little for the miseries of slavery, would willingly resign themselves to this arrangement. But I do not fear to assert that they would be grossly deceived; this arrangement is impracticable. Nothing is easier, and often more just, than to compromise concerning interests; but it is impossible to compromise between right and injustice, between servitude and liberty. To sacrifice four millions of human beings to a political interest, even to the security of the moment, is a crime, and like all crimes, a mistake and a danger.

Suppose General McClellan to be chosen President, what will he do? He will propose an armistice to the South; commissioners will be appointed—a convention, perhaps—to regulate the desired compromise. But the conditions that will be proposed by the North are known in advance. Slavery will be abandoned to the South as concerning it alone; all that will be asked of the Rebels will be that they will please to return to the Union.

What will this compromise be to the North? The loss of four years of war, of millions of dollars, the useless sacrifice of blood shed on scores of battle fields. The South will have madly first asunder the Constitution, ruined thousands of fortunes, desolated thousands of families, after which it will return to the Union, more incendiarable, prouder, and more insolent than ever. For the blacks there will be no more hope; for the poor whites eternal dependence, perpetual degradation; for the rich planters the intoxication of power and success.

And is it imagined that on these conditions the Union will be re-established; that between a democracy humiliated, after so many and such ignorous sacrifices, and a triumphant aristocracy, a friendship will spring up that will soon heal all the wounds of the war? No, this is a wild dream; no one will believe in it that is not blinded by a vain ambition. The day on which the North shall subscribe to these conditions, it will sign its social and political abdication. At the bottom of this new compact may be written, *Finis Americæ*. The America of Washington will have disappeared from the world, and forever!

Peace concluded, what will be the attitude of the North towards the South? That of powerlessness and resignation; for, in fine, it must not be satisfied with words: if it yields to the South, it is because it cannot reduce it; it is because, despite fine speeches, at the bottom it acknowledges itself vanquished.

If any illusion in this respect prevails in the North, the first European journal will suffice to dissipate it. For thirty years past, Europe has treated American democracy disdainfully, because this democracy has compounded with slavery. To repel this unjust and interested disdain, the North has exposed itself on the plea that, through love of peace, through respect for the Constitution, it resigned itself to a situation which it had not made. The excuse was legitimate; it was accepted by men of good faith. But on the day when slavery shall be triumphantly re-established, with the consent of the North, when the chains of the negro shall be riveted by the same hands that are breaking them at this moment, the North will not escape this terrible accusation of complicity. And then, what joy will there be among the enemies of American liberty! What grief and shame for all their friends! The great Republic will be dishonored.

What matters, it will be said, the opinions of Europe? America united will care little for the old Continent. Perhaps it will soon have accounts to settle with those who have laughed at the divisions.

So it is, leave aside public opinion, although, like justice, it is easier to brave it in words than to escape its scrutiny. But there is a tribunal which none can flee; it is conscience. On the day when peace is signed, what will the North think of itself, and how will it judge itself?

I say nothing of the confessions that will come from the South, and that will prove that if the North had made a last effort all resistance would have been conquered, and the Union re-established on the foundation of liberty and equality; but after the first festivities and the first recklings of peace, what will be its reflections? And then what sadness and humiliation will ensue! How it will feel the truth of that great saying of Franklin, "Those who sacrifice liberty to obtain a moment's security deserve to obtain neither liberty nor security." Yes, it will say, the war was hard, the sufferings were extreme, the treasury notes were consuming private fortunes like the public treasury, but in the midst of these calamities we were fighting for a holy cause, we were giving our blood for liberty. Religion, the country, put their hope in us. The evils were doubtless great; but all these evils would have been cured by victory; with it the Republic would have regained its greatness and prosperity. But what this lame peace will never cure is the leprosy of slavery—what it will never relieve is that black spot which sullies our continent. For four years we held the rock of Sisyphus suspended; for want of a last effort, it has fallen back and crushed us. Henceforth we must live in perpetual contradiction to the Gospel by compounding with injustice, and all this to leave to our children what we have received from our fathers, an incurable evil that will destroy the Republic and liberty.

Anxieties, regrets, remorse—this is all that will be given by this compromise which the Democrats glorify in advance, and which they present as a claim to confidence to the misled people whose suffrage they demand. But, however shameful this compromise might be to the North, would the South accept it? I dare affirm that it would not. If General McClellan prevails, this will be his first disenchantment, and the first punishment of his party. An aristocracy few in number, and firmly united, feels its strength and knows how to choose the favorable moment. What will the election of General McClellan signify, if not that the Democracy is wearied, that its efforts have failed, that it wishes for peace at any price. Everything is extreme in Democracy, weakness as well as strength, self-abandonment as well as heroism. A Democracy that decrees war no longer will accept any conditions, reserving the right of executing on the morrow those who have misled it. It is certain that the South will profit by its advantage, and that it will seize again in an instant the supremacy which four years of war have caused it to lose. Either it will not return to the Union, or, if it returns, it will be only in appearance, constituting for itself a separate position, proposing the exclusion of New England, or that strange system of two republics, independent internally, and represented without by the same President; in a word, the sovereignty that will be recognized by treating with it, the South will maintain, and will cause to triumph. The true President of the Union reconstructed by the Democrats will not be General McClellan, but Jefferson Davis.

Will the American Democracy suffer itself to be again seduced by a party that for thirty years has always misled it? Is it so much in need of and thirsting for peace that it is ready to sacrifice to it the interest, the honor, the future of the country? Among the people, which for four years has done such great deeds, will the Democrats succeed in gaining a majority that will break with whatever past and accept the shame of a compromise? Will it disavow the noble soldiers who, amid their sufferings, only ask to continue the war. And is it about to disdain Grant, Meade, Sherman, and Farragut, to offer to the admiralties of America the patriotism of men resigned in advance to the supremacy of the South, or to separation? If America has come to this, how much has it degenerated! In its history it would find different examples and different memories. From 1776 to 1781, what miseries did not the revolutionists suffer—soldiers without bread and without shoes, worthless paper currency, towns burned, fields laid waste, yet notwithstanding except a handful of Tories whom shame or Richmond even into the grave, who ever proposed to treat with the enemy! The cowards or idiots are neither less brave nor less patriotic than the armies of the Revolution. Success is almost certain, victory assured, and the North is finally on the verge of a glorious peace. And is it at this moment that the American people will listen to men who propose to abdicate?

No, I will never believe that a generous nation, which has already more than once astonished Europe by its energy and perseverance will miserably yield to discouragement, when with a last effort it will crush the Rebellion. The hope of the enemies of the great Republic will be disappointed. Rejuvenated by victory, strengthened by trial, America will regard slavery from the world, and will give an example still greater than that of the War of Independence. Twice it will have secured the triumph of liberty—political liberty in 1776, civil liberty in 1864. Neither Greece nor Rome have left memories so great.

Our friends of the United States, be not astonished at the warmth of my words. The world is justly responsible, and the cause of America is that of liberty. So long as there is on the other side of the Atlantic a community of thirty million men, living happily and peaceably under the government it has chosen, with the laws that it makes itself, liberty will radiate on Europe as from a shining beacon; America, rid of slavery, will be the country of every ardent soul, every generous heart. But if liberty is eclipsed in the New World, darkness will ensue in Europe; and we shall see the work of Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton spit upon and trodden under foot by a school that believes only in strength and success.

This is why we await with impatience the Presidential election, praying that the name that shall be drawn from the urn may be that of the honest and upright Abraham Lincoln; for this name will be a presage of victory, the triumph of justice and right. To vote for McClellan is to vote for the humiliation of the North, the perpetual maintenance of slavery, and the disruption of the great Republic. To vote for Lincoln is to vote for Union and for liberty.

EDOUARD LABOULAYE.

BANK NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
10-21-mw7-10t

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

For further particulars Stockholders can apply to
10-21-30t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 24th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have presented the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for National Associations and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1865. And the name, by that or otherwise, association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.
10-21-30t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE JAMES.

Important State Rights Manifesto.

THE SLAVES TO BE ARMED.

"DEATH BEFORE SUBMISSION."

Hood's "Wild Goose Chase."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Richmond papers of Monday last have been received here. They announce the arrival in Richmond of fourteen hundred privates and thirty-four officers, captured from Sheridan's army.

The Gunboat Fight.

In the firing on Saturday last at the Rebel fleet on the James river by batteries on Butler's left, considerable damage was done to the enemy. One shot exploded on the deck of the gunboat *Drewry*, wounding two men. The iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg* was considerably injured, one of our shells exploding over her grating and wounding seventy-six men.

The *Richmond* had her smokestack entirely shot away by a well-directed fire. The result of the action was the skedaddle of the whole fleet up the river.

Arming the Slaves.

The Governors of the Southern States have issued a joint manifesto to the Southern people, recommending the arming of the negroes and the adoption of every method which will increase the effectiveness of the Rebel army.

They assert that peace with the North is only possible when the Confederacy shall be recognized, and declare that extermination is preferable to submission.

General Hood's Hopes.

Southern editors still believe that Hood will take his army into East Tennessee.

Sheridan's Prisoners.

A large number of Sheridan's prisoners have been sent to Elmira.

Internal Revenue.

The report of the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau will show that the income of the Government from internal taxes is about sixteen millions a month, or nearly two hundred millions a year.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. DUFIE AND STAFF CAPTURED.

Whereabouts of the Pirate "Florida."

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Canada and the St. Albans Raiders.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Passengers arriving this morning by the western train report that last evening a body of Rebel guerillas made a descent upon some of our troops, stationed six miles beyond Martinsburg, and captured General Dufie and his entire staff. The full particulars had not reached Martinsburg when the train left there.

Promotion of General Ricketts.

General Ricketts has been promoted to Brevet Major-General of Volunteers for gallant conduct during the war, particularly in the battles of the present campaign under General Grant, of the Monocacy under General Wallace, and the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek battles in the Shenandoah campaign of General Sheridan.

From City Point.

The mail steamer from City Point reports affairs unchanged at the front.

Personal.

General Wool was at the War Department this morning.

Our Relations with Canada.

The Canadian Government will answer all fair demands made upon it by ours in reference to the Vermont raiders.

Destitution at Sea.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The Navy Department has received a communication from the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canaries, dated September 10. He says on the 20th of August an American ship approached the anchorage of Fayal, making a signal of distress. I at once sent an officer and boat's crew to her relief. She proved to be the American ship *Exquander*, of Boston, one hundred and forty-four days from Akiab, bound to Falmouth, England, with a cargo of rice. For seventy days the crew had been constantly at the pumps, and for three weeks had been on an allowance of fresh water, and dependent upon having showers for a supply.

On anchorage thought to be perfectly healthy, the ship was subjected to an absurd quarantine of three days, in which, of course, the officers and men of the *St. Louis* were included.

The Pirate "Florida."

The *Florida* arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 3d of August, and obtained a supply of coal and provisions, and left after staying twenty-four hours. She discharged here one officer, who was an invalid, and one of her men, a New Yorker, who said he was the only American in the crew.

A Dinner to General Grant.

Admiral Porter is to give a grand dinner to General Grant and other officers to-day, on board his flagship, in Hampton Roads.

Question of an Exchange of Prisoners.

It does not appear that any official information touching the reported proposal made by General Hardee, commanding at Charleston, looking towards a general exchange of all the prisoners in his hands, has yet been received by the authorities here.

Hardee is understood to have in his department between twelve and fifteen thousand men, brought to Charleston after the breaking up of the great prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., but lately transferred to Columbia, S. C. The relief of this number, embracing about one-third of the aggregate of Union captives in Rebel hands, would carry joy to thousands of Northern homes; and it is hoped it can be effected without sacrificing the position held by the United States Government in regard to the cartel, the provisions of which have been most perfidiously violated by the Rebels.

It is proper to state that the status of negro prisoners in not the only point on which the Government takes issue with the Confederates. They owe us, to-day, not less than thirty-five thousand prisoners, that number of their paroled men having been by them declared exchanged long ago without any equivalent rendered us in return. The Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, Mr. Ould, has himself acknowledged that they owe us something like twenty thousand.

They owe us more, by at least fifteen thousand, as I have already stated; but why don't they deliver up the twenty thousand which Ould admits to be now due us? These are serious points, and it will not do to yield them; but if the exchange spoken of by General Hardee can be effected outside of these considerations, it will assuredly be a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Scranton Coal Sale in New York To-Day.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The following are the prices realized at the sale of Scranton coal to-day, compared with the prices in September:—

	September.	*October 26.*
Lump	$8 00	$7 80
Steamboat	8 50	8 80
Broken	8 50	8 70
Egg	8 50	9 00
Stove	8 75	9 75
Chesnut	7 00	8 50

The Vermont Bank Robbery.

MONTREAL, October 25.—Several depositions have been taken at St. Johns, relative to the recent Vermont bank robbery. Others will be taken to-day. The prisoners have all easily been identified, and if committed for trial will probably be transferred to Montreal.

The Canadian Conference.

QUEBEC, October 26.—The Conference is proceeding satisfactorily. The financial questions have been settled. The Conference will adjourn this week. All of its arrangements will be embodied in a bill to be submitted to the different local Legislatures.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 69¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Reading, 113; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 119; Reading, 144; Hudson River, 123½; Canton, 39¾; Missouri 6s, 69½; Erie, 97¾; One Year Certificates, 98; Treasury coupons (g. 1881), registered, 105; Gold, 2078; Erie the Board, 97¾.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Flour dull; Western extra has declined 12½c. Wheat declined 5c.; white $1 75. Whisky dull at $1 78. Provisions advancing. Bacon sides 23½c. Coffee firm at 38@40c. for Rio.

Not of the Navy.

Captain Gordon, reported killed in the late expedition near Newbern, and said to have belonged to the naval service, was the commander of the army gunboat *Reno*, of General Butler's Naval Brigade. It has been the custom to confound the vessels and their commanders belonging to Butler's Brigade with the regular navy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Cadwalader and Cadwalader.—William H. Rodgers vs. William Maxwell, United States Marshal. This case, which was an action to recover damages for the forcible ejectment and detention of the West Chester Fair Ground, was concluded yesterday afternoon, William B. Reed, Esq., making the closing argument for the plaintiff.

Judge Cadwalader said that he was satisfactorily of opinion that the District Attorney had no power to issue a writ, ordering or requiring the seizure, and the Marshal had no power to act in compliance with the request of that officer; but would not grant a motion for a new trial, as there was a mandate enforce it—the power to issue writs belonging to the courts alone.

As to the assumption that the proceedings had been directed by the President or some member of the Cabinet, the Judge said that there had not been any evidence submitted to show it, nor would it have made any difference if there had been. It was the opinion of the Court that the jury should be sustained in their verdict, but that exemplary damages should be given, to show public officers the necessity of executing caution, and of confining themselves to their legitimate duties. A distinction was made between exemplary and punitive damages.

As there was not anything in the case to show that the Marshal had acted from improper feelings, the Judge said not think vindictive damages should be given; but the damages ought to be sustained, as the seizure was clearly illegal and unjustifiable one. As the officers of the law ought to be supported in the just exercise of authority, so they should not be held liberty. Have forces of oppression when no authority is shown. The jury then retired to seal the verdict and bring it into court this morning.

At noon to day the jury came into court, after having been kept locked up since the adjournment yesterday, and stated that they found it impossible to agree. After a long and hard difficulty, the foreman said, was as to the amount of damages. He said a portion of the jury were disposed to make a compromise, that others of them would make no concessions at all, and could not be induced to seal the verdict and bring it into court this morning.

The Court thought that it was the duty of the jury to agree. It was a mere question of calculation as to the amount of damages, as to which there should be no insurmountable difficulty.

The Court refused to discharge them, and they again retired.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Wilson vs. Whitaker. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $30 29.

Joseph Conrad vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was an action to recover damages for injury to two horses, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the defendants' agents. The horses were being transported to the city in a car of the company's.

Some hay in the car caught fire from sparks from the locomotive, and, before the fire could be extinguished, the horses were burned so badly as to reduce their value at least one-half. The mane and tail of each were burned off, and they were otherwise injured.

The defense was, that the hay was placed in the car by plaintiff's direction, and that the company were not responsible for the accident. On trial.

Withers & Peterson vs. Joseph B. Hughes. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $230 77.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH. —J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 811 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-3tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure, unadulterated Wax, and has many qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, tetters, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a purity that to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 75, and $2 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 1033 SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-5 3m

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